

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908

No. 38

NOTE AND COMMENT

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"A New Yorker who has just returned from the Canadian Northwest has given Printer's Ink some interesting facts concerning that wonderful country. The city of Winnipeg he terms the Chicago of Canada. Edmonton, over eight hundred miles farther northwest, is a city of 25,000 people, located on two transcontinental lines, with a third in process of completion. This town is destined to go ahead of Calgary which lies in the south of Alberta in a cattle raising district. Edmonton is located on a coalfield—it is so commonly stated that coal may be found cropping out of the surface of the ground in some of the backyards surrounding the city, and especially stretching northward for hundreds of miles, is the remarkable grain country, which is drawing immigrants from the United States at the rate of 60,000 a year. These settlers enter the new country in Pullman cars, with respectable bank accounts, and buy their farm land and the farm machinery of the most approved type.

"One man, a New Yorker, paid \$13,000 in land in Saskatchewan a little more than a year ago and his little year's crops brought \$14,000 back.

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There is no need to go into details here. The article itself should be read in its entirety. What we desire to emphasize is that this change in that portion of Russian territory which corresponds to the two or three hundred miles lying north of Edmonton was brought about by the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, which passes through the heart of it. That the tapping of what goes by the name of the Peace River country would be accompanied by a still greater development, there is every reason to believe. Besides the opportunities open to the agriculturist, which have been demonstrated over and over again, there is there offered a wonderful wealth of minerals, of timber, and of fish, and of other natural resources, the exploitation of which only awaits the coming of means of communication.

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THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
The tournament being held under the auspices of the Edmonton Tennis Club is opening as the Saturday evening press. The games will be continued on Saturday and Monday and keen contests are being looked forward to, as the entries are numerous. Among those competing are H. Garrett, R. T. Beard, B. T. Beard and R. T. Holman of Calgary. In addition to the men's doubles and singles, a lady's championship series will be played, for which a handsome trophy has been donated as the trophy.

The annual Sunday School picnic of the First Presbyterian Church will be held at St. Albert on Labor Day, Sept. 7. A special train will leave the C.N.R. depot at 9 a.m. and returning will leave St. Albert at 4:30 p.m. All members of the Sunday School will receive free tickets and all children from the schools will be charged 30 cents for the return trip. The rate for adults will be 50 cents for the return trip. A good program of sports is being arranged. Members of the congregation are requested to aid in the work of supplying refreshments. A general invitation is extended to be present.

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SUB DIVISION

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The yield per acre in the two years is as follows.

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Rye	10,595	180,000

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The Decarie incinerator recently installed by the city is giving satisfaction. The city's garbage for one day, averaging from 50 to 60 tons, is destroyed in from 14 to 16 hours, the ashes left being altogether free from odor. No fuel is required beyond that necessary for starting the fire. Three men are employed.

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Never was there more crying need for a railway. Many settlers have already gone in, confident that in the near future so magnificent a country would possess railway facilities. If we trust wholly to private enterprise, the chances are that they will have to wait for a very considerable time to come. Under these circumstances we repeat what we have said in former issues that it is up to the Provincial Government to see that the work of construction is proceeded with. In Saskatchewan the administration has taken the responsibility on its shoulders of seeing that these parts of the province which are capable of sustaining a large population are opened up to communication. In Alberta the need for action is much greater, and another session of the legislature should not be allowed to pass without the announcement of a definite and progressive transportation policy, which will be speedily followed up by construction work. This is the most important question before Alberta at present and public opinion, which, from the reception which has been accorded the other articles which we have published on this subject, we are certain is strictly in line with the opinions which we have expressed, should make itself felt in no uncertain manner.

Of all the journalistic parties that have visited this part of the West in recent years none has been more worthy of the attention shown the members than that which visited Alberta during the past week, composed of the delegates to the National Editorial Association, which previous to the trip through Canada had been holding its annual convention at St. Paul. Every State in the Union was represented, many by men of real eminence, whom it was a genuine privilege to meet. In addition to helping along the development of the country by bringing its resources to the attention of the many thousands of readers served by those who participate in these excursions, they serve an equally useful purpose in bringing the people on the two sides of the 49th parallel into closer touch with one another and in thus aiding the cause of international good-will. Such an address as that which Colonel Diamond of New Orleans delivered at the reception held in honor of the visitors at the Separate School hall on Friday evening last creates an impression which lasts a lifetime. As he, with very real eloquence, pointed out how nearly identical the interests of both nations were, how alike they were in their habits, their mode of speech, their conceptions of what should be the proper objects of public and private endeavor, there was no question as to the extent to which he carried his hearers with him. In Alberta we are particularly responsive to such sentiments, for in this province we are indebted in a larger measure than is the case with any of the other members of Confederation to the American citizen, who has come over and made himself one of us. No other part of the Dominion has drawn on the republic for its citizens to anything like a similar extent, and the effect is very

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The scene in the early morning in front of the Edmonton Land Office on September 1st, where over half a hundred people stood in line all night long waiting for the doors to open at 9 a.m. When that hour came round, there were over two hundred in line. Unique scenes that were witnessed are described at length in The Mirror on another page of this issue.

perceptible in the exceptional intelligence and energy which it is generally granted is characteristic of Albertans.

The Toronto Globe is sounding the tocsin for a general election, telling its readers that polling day will probably come some time in November. Though this is a quarter from which we are likely to receive more reliable information than from the Winnipeg Telegram, to whose forecast reference was made: two weeks ago, even the Globe may be mistaken, as those who started campaigning in earnest five years ago when it led them to believe that an election would take place a full year before it actually did, will testify.

What the chances are in the contest believed to be ensuing, political wisemen are now engaged in trying to estimate. In another part of this paper there is published a forecast from the Toronto World. It shows a majority of three against the government. If a Conservative paper cannot do better than that, the members of the party are not likely to be very hopeful. It reminds one very forcibly of the Globe's majority of one, in favor of Mr. Blake, which it announced after the election of 1887, but which alas! proved a flower which didn't bloom in the spring.

As will be seen from the manner in which the World arrives at its conclusion, the task before Mr. Borden in order that he may become Premier is no small one. Mr. Whitney's sweeping victory in Ontario is taken as an indication of the way the tide is running in that province, but anyone who knows Ontario politics realizes that that result affords little guidance. The general feeling prior to the provincial contest was that the government had given what was on the whole a singularly clear and capable administration and that looking at the matter from a purely common-sense standpoint which is adopted by the way by a larger section of the electorate every year it was fairly entitled to a renewal of power. The Opposition was very badly disorganized. For Dominion purposes the Ontario Liberal party is, however, in a much different position. In the bye-elections it has more than held its own and it has the advantage of being behind a government whose prestige is as yet strong, presenting quite a contrast in this respect to the Liberal administration which went out of power in Ontario in the landslide of January, 1905.

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They are enjoying
Boyd's

CHOCOLATES
 The sweetest delight of children.
 The purest confections made.
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 WINNIPEG

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C. C. THOMPSON
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 Opposite Thistle Inn
Arthur E. Hopkins
 CITY AGENT

CITY FLOUR MILLS

When wanting your
 next sack of flour ask
 for our "WHITE ROSE"

Fancy Patent Flour
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Sensational Escape of Reil's Captives

In a recent article in The Calgary Herald a statement was made regarding the rescue of the Canadian rebels at Fort Garry, but the Herald is informed that it was not in exact accord with the facts. The following article, contributed by the author himself, will explain just how the escape was made, and will prove, from a historical point of view, a very interesting essay dealing with the time when this west was given over to rapine and murder; and coming, as it does, from such an eminent authority as Mr. Mair, may be taken as being a true representation of the facts connected with one of the deplorable incidents of the history of Canada.

THE ESCAPE.

Mr. Mair's escape was due entirely to him being acquainted with his fellow prisoners. A few evenings before it, Reil ordered him out and told him, in the most brutal manner, that he was to be shot. On his return, Mr. Mair called together a number of his fellow prisoners in his cell, and pointing out that his murder would assuredly not be the only one, it was decided there and then to effect an escape, if possible. They had all been confined at first inside the walls of Fort Garry, but owing to lack of food, a considerable number were removed to the old Assiniboine court house gaol, which consisted of eight cells, four on each side, lit by narrow lantern windows, each with an iron bar in the centre. The first cell to the left was occupied by Mr. Mair, Mr. Archibald, a relative of the first governing Mr. Macdonald; a Mr. Miller, from B.C.; and the unfortunate Thomas Scott. The cell immediately opposite was occupied by Ted Macdougall and three others, and as this cell faced the eastern stockade, in which a post was missing, leaving a gap through which a man could pass, it was decided to make the escape from a file had been conveyed in, and Mr. Macdougall had secretly cut his bar from his holdings, so that it could be taken out when the opportunity then the opening was so narrow that probably one prisoner would have had to remain, as those who escaped had to be shoved through by main force and lit on their heads on the snow outside; some without their coats.

The night chosen was a very dark and bitterly cold one, in January, 1870, and the time chosen was the changing of the guards at midnight. Those who had been sent to the prison were waiting at the guard room stove, while the relief were reluctantly dressing to go out, and this psychological moment was taken advantage of by the prisoners. No details can be given here, but it may be mentioned that the guard room was in the south end of the court house, and the cells in the north, and that the windows were obscured by thick frost.

Each prisoner, on getting out of the stockade, took the direction that pleased himself, numbers of them heading for the woods on the Assiniboine river. Very soon, however, owing to the excitement and the confusion, they were separated, and the guards came on to the escape, and the building (subsequently destroyed by fire) being situated close to the north-west angle of the fort, Reil's whole force was soon in pursuit, and the poor fellows, blundering in the dark, were nearly all recaptured and brought back to Fort Garry, most of them badly frost bitten, and there subjected to the most cruel abuse.

FRIEND IN NEED.

Mr. Mair was the third to get out, and without cut or scrap, after an instant's reflection, started down what is now Main street, then a cart track leading from the fort to the little village of Winnipeg, consisting at that time of some twenty houses. His objective point was the house of a loyalist, Wm. Drever, brother-in-law of the bishop of this diocese; a scheme which, seemingly reckless, was greatly favored by the history of cold and dark night, which combined to keep Reil's guards in the village under shelter. Here he was supplied by Mr. Drever with a half-breed, a small capote, and a gun; and, above all, with a smart pony and sled. Mrs. Mair, after being a prisoner in the fort had shortly before been allowed to domicile at the home of Mr. Drever's father, and after a moment's interview with her, for after he was now dancing all around Fort Garry, Mr. Mair set off for the loyal settlement of Portage la Prairie, which he reached after a variety of dangerous adventures.

There he helped, with the men of that parish, in conjunction with the people of High Hulf and Poplar Point, to organize the party, headed by the late Col. Boulton, their object being to take Fort Garry by surprise, release the prisoners, who were now being very badly treated. The party, which was well armed and furnished with ladders and torches, would in all likelihood have captured the fort without much bloodshed, as all within it were celebrating Reil's election as "president," and were mainly drunk.

FRIGHTFUL BLIZZARD.

This well-considered scheme, how-

ever, was frustrated by one of the sudden and frightful blizzards of that winter and stumbling by accident upon the Headingley mission, church the party was held there by the storm for three days.

But this determined party of British natives and Canadians had not come so far for nothing and an emissary was dispatched in the storm in the shape of one of the most independent men, Murdoch Macleod, now of Edmonton—to visit the parishes below Fort Garry and sound the people there as to their intentions. He returned with the word that the people of these parishes would join the Portage men in a demand for the relief of the prisoners, failing which they would unite in an attack upon the fort. Instantly the whole party got underway, and marching past Fort Garry during the night, reached Kildonan in the morning, and were there joined the same day by some 700 well armed loyalists, with a cannon, and headed by the late lieutenant-governor, then Dr. Schultz. An instant demand was made upon Reil for the release of the prisoners, which was acceded to with very little delay, for Reil was now thoroughly alarmed, and his men reported to be insubordinate. The "Portage party," as it was called, and many others, now deputed upon attacking the fort, and restoring British authority and the British flag. There was a difference of opinion, however, with regard to this, particularly in Kildonan, where the whole force was quartered, and just this conjunction the capture of the spy Parisien, who, in endeavoring to make his escape, murdered young Sutherland, of that parish, brought matters to a crisis, so that by nightfall, through the entirely largely of terrified women, the whole Red River force disbanded, leaving the Portage party alone and over 90 miles from home. These found their way to Redwood, the residence of William Inkster, now Drever's secretary, at dusk, and were joined there shortly afterwards by Mr. Mair, Mr. Setter, a brother-in-law of the late Premier Norquay; and Mr. Ogilvie, of the Portage; and Wm. R. Hall and Mr. Macdonald, of Headingley.

WERE UNMOLESTED.

These found on their arrival at Redwood, that the party had been negotiating through a very doubtful way of the time, known as "Fleming's boat," for an unmoored pass past Fort Garry to the Portage, which had been promised, they said, by Reil. Rightly mistrusting any such promise, they urged the party, of whom Thomas Scott was one, to strike out at once and foot it to their homes. They were done up, however, and saying that they would simply have a map and then follow on, those mentioned left and struck several miles out on the prairie north of the fort, and passed it in the dark; each in turn breaking the path, for they had no snowshoes. Messrs Mair and Setter separated from the others at St. James; the latter following the river, and after a heavy very narrow escape in hiding at Headingley, and getting snow shoes, they struck ten miles back on the prairie, reaching the Portage in safety, as did also Mr. Ogilvie.

A DREARY TRAIL.

Instead of waking at midnight, however, the party at Redwood slept until morning, and, following the already broken trail, were intercepted by an armed band, headed by O'Donahue, who said they had been sent out to ask them to come over to the fort for a quiet talk and some hospitality. This base deceit, unfortunately prevailed, and, upon entering the fort, the whole party were, of course, immediately disarmed and imprisoned. Hostility was condemned to death, then reprieved; and Scott was condemned, most brutally and barbarously murdered.

The province of Ontario was deeply moved by the rebel outrages at Red River and the death of Scott. Messrs Mair and Schultz addressed immense audiences in that province. The excitement and indignation swelled into a furor and wrought into such salient shape throughout the country that an expedition was decided upon by the general government. This, of course, was the expedition so successfully led by Colonel (now Lord) Wolsley, which brought to the oppressed loyalists of Red River and defeated the purposes of Fenianism and rebellion. It was in fact the second great and essential step towards the preservation of the country to Canada and the opening up of its limitless possibilities to her people. It has been much and justly praised, and certainly it was a work well and thoroughly done.

WOLSELEY EXPEDITION.

But whilst full justice has been done to this expedition, the credit due to a preceding and much more meritorious movement in Red River itself has been most strangely overlooked. Indeed, the Wolseley expedition was but the corollary of this movement; of the determined stand made by the handful of Canadians and loyal natives of Red River. Cut off on all sides by a wilderness of hundreds of miles, in the midst of famine, in the midst of Fenians and rebellion, these noble and self-sacrificing men—and women, too—rallied together in the village of Winnipeg to withstand sedition and uphold the honor of the flag. Not a shadow of fear crossed their minds not an unwor-

thy thought of their desperate situation or the hopelessness of relief. These were overcome by a higher instinct, by a devotion which furnishes to the Canadians of today an historic and patriotic episode of which they may well be proud.

An instinctive idea, an obscure hope, perhaps, not naturally lay beneath the insurrectionary movement, that armed opposition would terrify Canadian sedition; and, had not this unexpected opposition been met this might have been one of its results. The conduct of the "Canadian party" in Red River was also instinctive, but it was governed by a higher motive, a motive which can be best interpreted at this hour by the impressive word "Crimpey".

The foregoing is, of course, but the barest and briefest synopsis of some of the occurrences in Red River itself during the rebellion of 1869, and before the arrival of the Wolseley expedition.

Parkside, Vancouver, Aug. 1, '08.
 My Dear Sirs, I thank you very much for the copy of your volume: "Through the Mackenzie Basin." I have perused it with much interest and consider it a very important contribution to the history of Canada.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
 (Sd.) Charles Tupper.
 Messrs Mair and MacFarlane.

Ranfurly's Greeting.

Among the guests in Canada at the time of the Quebec tercentenary the Earl of Ranfurly was present representing New Zealand. As Ranfurly, Alta., is named after that distinguished nobleman, the citizens thought it fitting that some tribute should be paid Earl Ranfurly, and the following address was sent, and replied to in very felicitous tones:

ADDRESS TO EARL.
 "To the Right Honorable the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.V.O., Representative of New Zealand."

"My Lord,—On behalf of the inhabitants of the municipality of Ranfurly, in the province of Alberta, I present you their most respectful welcome on your presence as the representative of New Zealand at the celebration of the tercentenary of Champlain."

"Their town on the line of the Canadian Northern railway of Canada has been named after your Lordship, and, though small at present, they trust that with the advance of the prairie country it will steadily increase, and ever be mindful of the honor of the name it bears."

"As men of the northern zone they present, through you, to their brethren in New Zealand of the southern zone, their warm greetings as fellow subjects of His Majesty, the sovereign of the world-wide empire, whose beginnings on this continent are still visible in today recording in happy union."

"With heartfelt wishes for your welfare, and with much respect on behalf of the inhabitants of Ranfurly."

"Your obedient servant,
 "BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
 "A Ranfurly."
 LORD RANFURLY'S REPLY.
 "Chateau Frontenac, Quebec,
 July 25th, 1908."

"Gentlemen,—I desire to express my thanks to the inhabitants of Ranfurly for their kindly thought in welcoming me as the representative of New Zealand at these great tercentenary celebrations."

"It is my hope at some future time to avail myself of an invitation which will enable me to see to great advantage the Canadian Northern railway and the prosperous district it passes through, and I shall then most certainly try to visit the town which has honored me by bearing my name."

"The motto of our family is 'Moveo et proleto,' I move and prosper. I earnestly hope that the settlers of Ranfurly may meet with prosperity, and to this let me add the word 'happiness,' as worldly welfare without a happy home is of small account."

GREETINGS TO PEOPLE.

"It will give me the greatest pleasure to convey your greetings to the people of New Zealand; this, the most important portion of His Majesty's dominions, and the honor of representing my sovereign for seven years, takes the keenest interest in every part of the Empire, and has shown itself in many ways, come well, come woe, to do its share either in maintaining the honor and traditions of our family or assisting in times of disaster, thus in South Africa ten thousand New Zealanders, either in contingent or separately, found their way to duty to sovereign and country—this financial assistance of a substantial character was sent to India at the time of the famine—thus at the disastrous fire at Ottawa—unasked she contributed £5,000—and now in sending £1,000 to the funds for acquiring the Plains of Abraham, and doing honor to those great heroes whose names will ever remain green—New Zealand again shows that distance does not really separate her in mind and thought, and that the hearts of us all as subjects of one sovereign, His Majesty the King, and one flag."

"In conclusion, may I again express my thanks to you personally for your welcome, and wish you all a prosperous year and many of them."

"RANFURLY."

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Fancy Trimmed Silks in Stripes

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Embroidered Vests, suit lengths, in tan

and navy blue. Sale price \$1.25 a pair

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Ladies' White Muslin Blouses

Reg. \$1.25 to \$2.00. Sale price \$1.00

Reg. \$2.25 to \$3.00. Sale price \$1.75

Ladies' Underskirts

Reg. 50c. to \$1.00. Sale price 70c to

\$1.00

Ladies' Muslin Drawers

Reg. 60c. to \$1.00. Sale price 30c to

\$1.00

Fancy Dress Muslin, light colors

Reg. 40c to 75c. Sale price 25c a yd.

Fancy Dress Muslin, light colors

Reg. 10c to 20c. Sale price 10c a yd.

Fancy Scotch Gingham, light and dark

Reg. 25c to 30c. Sale price 15c a yd.

Fast Colored Canadian Prints, dark colors

Reg. 10c to 15c. Sale price 8c a yd.

Cram's English Prints, light and dark

Reg. 10c. Sale price 7 1/2c a yd.

Children's Dresses, white and colored

Reg. 50c to \$1.00. Sale price 35c to

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Canada's Wheat Production And the British Market; What the Crop Means

In view of the fact that we expect to have a bumper crop of wheat in the three prairie provinces this year, it may be of some interest to the average Canadian to know what portion of the wheat supply of the

United Kingdom is furnished by Canada.

Of the total average yearly imports of wheat, viz., 468,728,000 bushels into all countries for the five years ending 1905 the United Kingdom absorbed an annual

average of 161,644,000 bushels or 34.50 per cent.

The following table, which has been compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture and issued in 1908 indicates from what countries the supply is derived:

Table of average annual imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom by chief countries of origin for the years 1900-1904, with separate figures for the individual years of 1905 and 1906.

Years	Total	United States	Russia	Argentina	British India	Canada	Australia	Rest of World
1900-04	1,000,000	55,100,000	20,250,000	21,800,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
1905	1,000,000	55,100,000	20,250,000	21,800,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
1906	1,000,000	55,100,000	20,250,000	21,800,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000

As shown thereon, Canada ranks fifth on the list, but only supplies (1906) less than 1-8th one-eighth of the total quantity imported.

The wheat crop of 1906 was the largest ever produced in Canada, being 125,000,000 bushels, but as the greater portion of this would not be available for shipment out of Canada before 1907, in dealing with the quantity imported into the United Kingdom for 1906 we would have to quote the crop of 1905, which was 106,000,000; therefore, 21,111,000 taken by the United Kingdom would be about one-fifth of our total crop for all Canada.

With a yield of 125,000,000 bushels one would naturally conclude that, allowing the same quantity for home consumption and shipments to other places out of Canada, 40,000,000 bushels would be available for export to the United Kingdom; but, according to their own returns, only 22,277,000 bushels were imported for the year ending December 31, 1907.

The quantity of wheat imported from Russia seems to be largely influenced by the production of the United States and the amount available for export therefrom.

Russia has a larger acreage under wheat, but the yield per acre is very

low, while that of the United States rates fairly high.

The average under spring wheat in the United States in 1907 was 17,079,000 acres, which yielded 224,645,000 bushels, or an average of 13.2 bushels per acre. At our average in the Western provinces, which it seems safe to estimate at 20 bushels to the acre, it would require about 11,250,000 acres to produce a like quantity in Canada. For the five years ending 1905 the acreage under wheat in the three provinces doubled, and there is every reason to hope that for the succeeding five years ending 1910 it will have increased at the same rate, making 7,700,000 acres.

By computing the acreage at a lower rate of increase for the next two years, we can figure on 9,000,000 for 1912, which would account for 180,000,000 bushels of wheat for the West, and the Eastern Provinces can be depended upon for at least 20,000,000, as they, excluding Quebec, produced 23,000,000 bushels in 1906. So that by 1912 we can reasonably hope to reach the 200,000,000 bushels mark for all Canada. We should then be able to supply the United Kingdom with at least 100,000,000 bushels.

The net production, that is, the quantity left after the amount required for seed has been deducted, is not the same for all countries, so that the quantity available for export cannot be proportionate to the gross production.

In the United States the average per acre for seed is 1 1-2 bushels, or between 10 or 12 per cent. Canada would be about the same, while in Russia 15 per cent is required, which is increased in years of poor crops to 18, 20 and even as high as 25 per cent.

The ultimate wheat production herein quoted for Canada cannot be regarded as optimistic, for it is largely based on the increases that have already taken place, and which the constant yearly additions to the population of the West justify being repeated.

More than this, the improved methods of tilling the soil, and the encouragement offered towards sowing a high quality of seed, are bound to add to the quantity and quality produced, for, as regards the British market, quality is an important factor.

John Byrnes.

Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, August 12, 1908.

The Development of Siberia

And the indications which it gives of the possibilities of the country to the north of Edmonton. What the railways have done for Russian territory in Asia.

Mr. R. E. Young of the department of the Interior has been doing some very useful work in bringing to public attention the resources of Edmonton's great hinterland. He has recently published some extracts from a report on the prospects of British trade in Siberia, published by the British Government in 1905. Timen mentioned in the extract is on a branch of the railway in the Province of Tobolsk. In latitude it is about 250 miles north of the latitude of Edmonton. Kourgan, on the main line of the railway is about 110 miles north of the latitude of Edmonton. Tobolsk, near the south boundary of the Province of Tobolsk, and also on the main line of the railway is in latitude about 100 miles north of Edmonton.

The butter-making industry of Western Siberia is one of the first direct results of the construction of the railway, and from the point of view of the general well-being of the peasant population, the most promising outcome of the changed conditions now prevailing. It is at present the main resource of the inhabitants of the entire region.

The progress made has indeed been wonderful. Previous to 1881 no butter was produced in Siberia for export abroad. The first to engage in butter making under modern methods was an English woman, married to a Russian, whose dairy farm at Chernaya, Riteika, in the district of Timen, was in 1885, the only one in Siberia, and is still a well-known model of its kind. The initial difficulties encountered, she told me, were extremely depressing. No experienced hands were to be found, the peasants did not understand that cows had to be properly fed or attended to, the distances were enormous and communications were non-existent or primitive, while the people in general, with the exception of the few who could afford to order supplies by the then communications from Moscow, had but faint ideas as to the difference between cheese and butter, and

how they were to be eaten. The first separator, the first in Siberia was purchased in 1887 from Sweden. Common peasant cows, small and yielding little milk were utilized at first, and the breed gradually improved by the introduction of Simmental cattle. The farm now has 180 head of its own rearing.

In 1893, Mr. Wolkoff, a Russian, opened near Kourgan the first dairy producing butter for export beyond the Urals. 300 pounds (11,000 lbs.) were exported in 1891. Ten years only have passed, and now butter making is the staple industry of the country as regards international trade, and the chief resource of its peasant population. Over 2,000 dairies are now scattered over Western Siberia, their export in 1903 being 2,350,000 pounds or 78,904,720 lbs. One has but to visit Siberia, or to scan its press, to see how very largely the butter industry bulks in the general economic position. The fame of Siberia is, in fact, being rapidly transferred from the hitherto traditional gold and wealth of grain to the more prosaic aptitude of the foreign breakfast table. Butter, thanks solely to the Siberian supply, now occupies the sixth place in value in the Russian export trade, and promises to exceed all other items except grain. The insatiable British market gives Siberia its largest field of consumption. Denmark in this respect acting more as a forwarding agent than a home consumer. Russia, i.e., Siberia, now comes second or next to Denmark, in value and quantity, as the source of supply of the British demand for butter. In 1899 the import from Russia was inconsiderable as to merely be included in the Board of Trade returns under "other countries." In 1900 as under "press points out with pride, it forced its way to individual heading the import from Russia amounting according to the Board of Trade returns, to 378,452 cwt. in 1901, to 400,021 cwt. in 1902, and to 484,328 cwt. in 1903.

The extent of the advantages of this new industry to the peasantry of Siberia may be realized when it is remembered that prior to 1883, "tolpence," i.e., butter or melted butter, alone was manufactured in Siberia. This sold at an average of 6 roubles (about \$3) per pound (about 26 pounds) requiring 32 pounds of milk to produce 1 pound of the manufactured article, the average price paid for milk being 18 to 19 copecks (about 1 cent) per pound.

Omisk, with a population variously estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, the capital of the Governor-Generalship of the Steppes and of the Akmoinsk territory, is a large village-like town, of rising influence from its position on the railway and on the Irish. It has 15 offices engaged in the export of butter, half of which are Danish, the rest Russian or German, with one British establishment. Kourgan, a district town of the government of Tobolsk, with some 12,000 inhabitants, is a large straggling village in appearance, and has sprung into prominence since the construction of the railway as the most important centre of the Siberian butter trade. It has 17 export offices, including Danish, German, Russian, and one British. 515,812 pounds (19,711,415 lbs) or 25 per cent of the entire Siberian export, were despatched from this centre in 1902, and 510,078 pounds in 1903.

The first dairy for the manufacture of butter for export abroad was opened in 1881. By 1902 the number of Siberian dairies amounted to over 2,000. They are termed in Russian "zavod," or "works." They have, indeed, little in common with the ordinary conception of the word, but are, in their accompaniments and surroundings, understood in the Western European. Hurried up and hastily equipped in the first flush of the movement, both suitable and unsuitable elements were adapted to the purpose, with a total lack of technical knowledge and experience on the part of the villagers, and it is only lately that the stress of com-

petition, backed by the endeavors of the authorities and the special instructors, has begun to work some improvement in the general conditions of production. The dairies in general are either the property of individual owners or of two or three combined, who buy milk from the peasants around, or else they belong either to arrels or to entire village societies, both of which supply the milk from their own cows. The arrel dairy is defined as "one created by several peasants who distribute the proceeds in proportion to the amount of milk provided."

In a publication by the Central Committee of Statistics, Ministry of Interior, of the Russian Government, 1907, the following figures are given for the year 1906:

	Horned Cattle.
Tobolsk	1,211,736
Tomsk	1,742,881
	Hogs
Tobolsk	271,011
Tomsk	297,000

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Bread Cakes and Pastry

Best Materials used
Experienced Bakers only.

We guarantee everything we sell. Have
you tried our

MOTHER'S BREAD

It tastes good and is easily digested
Try a loaf. Made only by

Hallier & Aldridge
Bakers and Confectioners
Phone 1327 223 JASPER AVE.

The Greatest Sale of the Season

Everything to go below cost.

Large stock and excellent assortment
of Trimmed Hats to choose from.

MRS. FERRIER

The Toronto Millinery Store
143 Jasper Avenue West
Next door East of Hudson's Bay Stores



Printing and Developing
for Amateurs

BEST RESULTS ASSURED

Mail us your films and write
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Mitchell & Reed AUCTIONEERS

Farm, Furniture and Store Sales
conducted in town or country

TERMS MODERATE PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

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PHONE 367

Edmonton - - - Alta.

HORNER'S LIVERY

PHONE 1234

The Brick Barn, cor. First and Clara sts.



Electrolysis

For Superfluous Hair, Moles,
Warts, Etc.: removed perman-
ently: satisfaction assured. If
not satisfied with your com-
plexion try Madame Raymond's
Facial Massage for all blemishes
of the skin, also Facial Massage
which makes the face plump and
round. Have a full line of cos-
metics which I can show you. I
also wish to satisfy and show
ladies what I can do. My pre-
parations and treatments are
fully described in Booklet "C".
Send for it.

Madame Raymond

PHONE 1234 223 JASPER ST.

Subscription Agents We have an
unexcelled proposition and want
good representatives in every city
and town in the Dominion. Good
commission and large bonus. Write
at once giving full particulars to
The Standard of Empire, Stair
Building, Toronto, Ontario.

Some Estimates

As to how the General Elec-
tions will go, the Toronto
World figures out a
Conservative majority of
three.

The Toronto World says: "If it
is decided to hold the election as it
seems to be, why not dissolve par-
liament now? is the question often
asked. The answer, though not
quite convincing, is of some value,
and it is to this effect, that the gov-
ernment is bound to keep the exist-
ing parliament alive within a
measurable distance of its successor,
and having practically decided to
hold the election, say about the end
of October, it would not be wise to
dissolve parliament three months
before that time, and leave the coun-
try without any parliament in an
emergency.

The practice, therefore, is in an
indirect way to let the country know
that an election is impending, and
six weeks before it takes place to
dissolve the existing parliament, and
thereby reduce the time under
which the country will be without a
parliament to a very small period,
say five or six weeks at the most.
Everybody, therefore, expects an
election by the first of November,
and it is not likely that the dissolu-
tion will take place for two or three
weeks yet.

The Globe yesterday let the public
into the secret that a "fall election
is almost certain." There will be
no dissolution and no definite an-
nouncement of an election imme-
diately.

The chief Liberal organ points out
that the government has an over-
whelming majority, drawn from
every province except Ontario and
Prince Edward Island. By prov-
inces the figures are:

	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	39	17
Quebec	54	11
Nova Scotia	17	1
New Brunswick	8	1
Manitoba	7	3
Saskatchewan	7	1
Alberta	2	2
British Columbia	7	3
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Yukon	1	1

Liberal majority 66.

"Nothing short of a political
earthquake," says The Globe, "could
convert the government's great
majority into a minority."

Without offering an opinion as to
whether the "political earthquake" is
due, The World suggests that it
would not take great shock to upset
the standing of the parties in some
of the provinces. For instance, in
Quebec, in 1904, the Conservatives
polled about 110,000 votes and the
Liberals about 120,000, but the
majority was so distributed that
the government party secured 45
seats to 11 for the opposition. The
Conservatives expect to make a gain
of from 4 to 9 seats in Quebec. If
they should gain the 4, that would
be 50 Liberals to 15 Conservatives,
a government majority of 35.

That there will be a considerable
turnover in some of the provinces,
notably British Columbia, Manitoba,
New Brunswick and Ontario, is ad-
mitted by even some of the govern-
ment supporters. Should these cal-
culations be borne out the over-
whelming majority may disappear, if
not entirely disappear. The follow-
ing might be accepted as a fairly
conservative estimate of the stand-
ing of the parties after the next
election, that is if the Conservatives
are not paying too much attention
to outward signs:

	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	28	12
Quebec	50	15
Nova Scotia	13	5
New Brunswick	5	8
Manitoba	3	7
Saskatchewan	5	7
Alberta	4	3
British Columbia	1	6
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Yukon	1	1

Conservative majority 3.

This accounts for 11 seats taken
from the Liberals in Ontario.
Every seat taken from one party
makes a difference of two in the
majority. Whitney took over 20
from the Liberals in 1905 and in the
last election he took nearly 20 more,
making a net gain of nearly 10, after
allowing for some loss the party
gained 10 seats. If the Conservatives
seats from the coming election are
ought to come pretty close to win-
ning.

News Notes.

The late John Brown, a pioneer
citizen of Edmonton, died intestate,
leaving an estate of \$35,700. His
nearest relatives are Agnes and
Margaret Brown, cousins, of Liver-
pool, England.

The Edmonton building permits
for the year up to Aug 31 reached
the total of \$2,198,775. Last year
on Aug. 31 they were \$2,020,395.
For August the sum of \$105,000
was reached as compared with \$86,
635 a year ago.

The Edmonton schools re-opened

on Monday. Manual training clas-
ses are being commenced under the
direction of Mr. Hutton, who spent
the summer at the McDonald insti-
tute in Guelph.

The Edmonton council has ap-
pointed a committee to enquire into
the expediency of extending the
street car line to St. Albert.

The Lethbridge Herald says:
"Hoy, Father Van Fichem has ten
apple trees in his garden all of
which are bearing fruit. Three of
these trees are heavily loaded with
crabs. All the apples are well de-
veloped. One variety, the Duchess,
is almost ripe and the specimens are
of good size. The wind during the
past few days has been hard on the
trees and a few of the apples have
dropped off. Father Van Fichem
intends to send some of the fruit to
the fair at Edmonton on September
22nd. His current bushes bore an
exceedingly heavy crop this year
also."

A convict named McDaniel, serv-
ing a three year term for horse-steal-
ing, secured a piece of window-cord
at the penitentiary on Wednesday
and getting up on the roof of the
main building slid to the ground.
He was discovered by a guard in
making a dash for cover and re-
captured inside of ten minutes on
the C.N.R. tracks.

The ambulance donated to the city
by the Westward Ho! Chapter of
the Daughters of the Empire is now
in place at the Fourth street hall
and is open to service at any hour
of the day and night. It is not,
however, to be used to remove any
patient who is suffering from con-
tagious disease, to remove any pa-
tient without the authorization of a
medical practitioner, to remove any
patient who is able to be moved in a
cab or ordinary conveyance, except
in emergency cases, or to remove
patients from outside the city limits.

At a farmers' mass meeting held
at Wetaskiwin on Saturday, Aug. 22,
it was decided to place Mr. J. G.
Anderson, of Angers Bridge, in the
field as an independent farmers' can-
didate for Strathcona constitu-
ency.

Attention is called to the an-
nouncement made in the columns of
the Dominion on Saturday, Aug. 22,
that it was decided to place Mr. J. G.
Anderson, of Angers Bridge, in the
field as an independent farmers' can-
didate for Strathcona constitu-
ency.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Mr. Harold Nelson continues the
high standard of his work at the
Edmonton Opera House. On the
first three nights of the week, the
company appeared in "Richilia,"
a play in which they made many
friends in other years. Miss Eddy,
as the cardinal's niece was most
charming. For the last three nights
another Bernard Shaw play is being
given, "Arms and the Man." The
success which attended the produc-
tion of "Candida" has caused all
lovers of what is best in the theatre
to look forward to this second ven-
ture, and note have been disap-
pointed. An extended notice will
be presented next week.

The popularity of the Dominion
remains undiminished. The oppor-
tunity which the management is
giving the patrons of seeing plays
which occupy a larger place in the
dramatic life of the day is being
highly appreciated.

"Dad in Fall," which held the
boards at the end of last week, is
still running in New York. No one
who saw it presented by the Deane
Russell Company would wonder at
the success it has had. It is a mas-
terly play, the interpretation of
which did the utmost credit to the
players whom the Mosses Brandon
have gathered together.

At the first of this week "Polly
Primrose," a stirring drama of ear-
ly time in the south, delighted those
who saw it, while the last three
nights of the week, the well-known
farce-comedy "A Night Off" is being
given.

BORN

Smith On August 31st, 1908, to Mr.
and Mrs. Robert Smith, at their
home near Edmonton, a daugh-
ter.

McKinley On August 20th, the
wife of J. H. McKinley, Wind-
sor Livery, Edmonton, of a daugh-
ter.

Pye At Horn Hill, on August 21st,
to Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Pye, a
daughter.

Galbraith At Red Deer, on August
27, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Galbraith, a daughter.

Week End Sale

25c. BARGAIN TABLE

BOXES OF NOTE PAPER,
BOOKS OF FICTION,
CUSHION TOPS, GIRDES,
TOYS, SCHOOL BAGS, ETC.,
All on the 25c table

LITTLE'S STATIONERY STORE

The University of Alberta

STRATHCONA, - ALTA.

Classes open Sept. 23, 1908

Courses offered leading to B.A. and
B. Sc. degrees.

Four scholarships of \$100 each open
for competition at the Matriculation
Examinations in September.

For particulars write the President of
the University, Strathcona, Alta.

Westward Ho! College

FOR RESIDENTIAL
AND DAY BOYS

Term begins
September the 14th

New Buildings on Corner of
Seventeenth Street and
Victoria Avenue

Street cars will pass corner
of Seventeenth Street

For particulars apply to the
Headmaster

W. H. Nightingale, B. A.

P. O. Box 1182, Edmonton

DOMINION THEATRE

COOR. THIRD ST. and JASPER
PHONE 1340

TO-NIGHT

The Brilliant Comedy

"A NIGHT OFF"

Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday

"QUO-VADIS"

Showing the burning of Rome

SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY

PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME

15c 25c 35c

Edmonton
Opera House

TO-NIGHT

Continued Success of

Harold Nelson

AND AN EXCELLENT CO.

Present a clever, satirical com-
edy of modern militaryism by
George Bernard Shaw, entitled

"ARMS AND THE
MAN"

MAN

NEXT WEEK

"Romeo and Juliet"

Feature Prices:
15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Box office now open

The People of Edmonton will find in the IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

A Well-equipped Savings Department

Accounts may be opened for small sums or large (\$1.00 and upwards),
interest is added to all balances on last day of January, April, July
and October.

All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the services of
our Depositors.

A special room is provided for women.

Married Women and Misses may make deposits and withdraw the same
without the intervention of any person.

Capital Paid Up, \$4,990,000 Rest, \$4,990,000

Your Savings Account is solicited. G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK
Manager

The Northern Crown Bank

Comprising THE NORTHERN BANK and THE CROWN BANK
OF CANADA, amalgamated under authority of Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - WINNIPEG

Capital Authorized - - - - - \$6,000,000.00
Capital (Paid Up) - - - - - \$2,200,000.00
Rest and Undivided Profits - - - - - \$225,000.00

Offers its best services, resources and facilities to the
public of Canada at all points where it has offices.

Branches throughout Alberta, British Columbia, Mani-
toba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

H. M. RICHARDS, Local Manager, Edmonton.

A Scholarship in the Business

Course of the Alberta College

which is about to open for the work of a year may be secured
at a considerable reduction by applying to the News
Publishing Co.

The regular fee for a year's tuition in this excellent
school is \$70. We are prepared to sell a scholarship giving
this tuition for

\$50 CASH

The News Publishing Co.

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MONEY TO LEND

ON
Improved City Property

AND
Improved Farms

KILGOUR & LITTLE

119 JASPER AVE. W.

PHONE 1337

Connolly & McKinley

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Private Chapel and Ambulance

212 McDougall Ave. Phone 1525

Send Your Job Printing

To The News Publishing Co.



Hail, men! Upon my feet, I feel the pressure of your eager feet. The firmly planted feet of marching men.

Turned westward to the wheatlands and the trail.

Hail, sons of England from the ancient Isles.

Hail, men of Ireland's misty purple coast.

Hail, Yankees, rattleman, miner from the hills.

Hail! weary peasant shivering from the frost.

Hail, men from East or West, wherever you come.

Bent beneath loads and knicker with long tail.

Or young and eager-eyed without stretching hand.

I give you welcome, I and my sudden gates.

I give you welcome, welcome into toil.

And freedom, and the indomitable sky.

Sarah H. Birchall.

At three-thirty on the afternoon of the 31st of August, 1908, there might have been seen following up behind an Indian in a kilted tunic, the Land Office door, a solitary figure of a man, his attitude suggestive of a long wait ahead, but his eyes shining with the light of a victory won, and a great hope and happiness in store.

The man's name was Murdoch, the first in line of order for filling a homestead on the old sections of land placed by the Dominion Government at the disposal of the public.

Not since the early '70s, and then only in the case of Manitoulin, have the great army of homesteaders had a look-in, on any but the even-numbered sections of land in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The old numbers, and the popularly supposed to be lucky ones, were set aside awaiting the good pleasure and selection of the railroads. And the railroads dawdled in quite their wonted way when it is to their self-interest to do so, until one day the Government began to rub its eyes and take notice, with the result that a few weeks since advertisements commenced to appear in all the leading papers setting forth that on September 1st, 1908, such odd-numbered sections are remained after their Highnesses the railroads had made their choice, would be available for homesteading purposes.

Murdoch's present position, the railing at three thirty on the afternoon previous to the day on which entry could be made, is answer enough to all the "diseases" who fondly presume that all the near in and best land has been taken up years ago. A man does not spend eighteen hours in an even-numbered section in the open on a cold damp night for nothing.

And it was cold and damp and generally disagreeable. In the afternoon there had been just showers enough to give the air that moist depressing sensation that one is accustomed to associate with rheumatism, and all the "diseases" that thrive to chasten man on his earthly journey. Around the Land Office, where in bright sunny weather there is always a shade of coolness, due to the overhanging trees and bushes, the dampness seemed intensified. But from the hour when the first applicant took up his position, man after man, shipped in to swell the waiting line, until by evening eighty men inside the barricade and a small army around about, beset by the faith in the land, and at that land which the railroads had passed over which seems to be the language of the entire West today.

It is the language of hope, and confidence in the soil, of faith in the future, and resolution to work in the present.

On an occasion such as this, when there gather together so many men of many minds and nationalities, the home builders and history-makers to be, I have to wonder in their immediate vicinity to hear the reflections that arise not only regarding the new country they have come to, but to make myself acquainted with the numerous opinions of these soon-to-be scattered countrymen.

It is an inexpressible pleasure to know a little of the world, and to say the world, and to know a little of that which is represented by that great body known as the common people. Politicians I may learn of from the newspapers, and all these other interesting and distinguished personages, one classes among the men who have arrived, break into private and confidential conversation, so frequently, one is at no loss to discover what conclusions they have arrived at, from metaphysics to their preference for the forest to over a dish of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding.

The common people's thoughts on the other hand are hard to come at, and the politician who can size up what John Jones honestly thinks of him and his ways, is somewhat of a genius.

Reporters and political schemers at a distance, however, John Jones and all the other Joneses speak their mind in no better manner than fashion, and I found as I listened, past the barricade at eight o'clock to look over the crowd.

Under the pretence of donning a small notice up over the door, which stated that any person desiring one of these homesteads must take his place in line and get a ticket, I heard to the comments about me.

"What in the Sun Hill are you come to do here at night?" asked one man of me. "First class, I'll be the chickens," came the reply.

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fifteen. She wasn't there last night, that I knew, there was a story of Western gallantry that deserved to go down into history. These men, however, a great many of them, sedulously interested all, had stood aside and allowed a woman late in arriving, precedence over them. Ah! but I should have a good story out of it.

Just at this moment happened along a friend, The Man Who Knew, being an old hand at the game I should have remembered that I had to listen. He always does happen along just about this time, but I wasn't too keen to get my facts.

"Yes, he could tell me all about her. She was from the Old Country, had a large family of little ones, and her husband was dangerously ill with the cholera here. Plucky little woman," he added, "and you let her see Western gallantry shows up here."

It sounded almost too good, and I determined on a small interview. Some of the men had tried it and got turned down. Let I have a woman, and being such, doesn't always succeed.

Better take another sight on the nationality question. I said to myself, and so proceeded.

"I'm afraid you'll be rather tired before your turn comes," I ventured. "It sometimes takes a long time to look up these records."

"What State do you come from?" "Well, how can I tell you? I know I WAS an American," queried the woman, whose voice assured me, my stay shot had gone home.

"Because I don't believe a woman of any other nationality would have the pluck and enterprise to be where you are now," said I. "Well, you're right, any way," she replied. "I'm from Chicago, State of Illinois."

And that was all. The interview seemed to be at an end.

But I was from up-to-date Edmonton, province of Alberta, and I moreover knew a thing or two about women. We have our weak points, and I don't believe one of them is a notion that we like to put the lords of creation in the wrong.

"It's queer how often a Man Who Knew it all doesn't know anything," I mused. "I'm not a man, but now a man told me your entire history and he said you hailed from the Old Country, had a sick husband, and a large family of babes in arms."

Adorable contrary woman how you rose to it!

"She said she knows about it, then," she snapped. "I never saw the heat of men, anyway. Now where did he get his information?"

In the first place, as I have told you, and you had the sense to know (upon me) I'm an American. If my husband is ill, I didn't know it. He's been dead five years. I have one boy, fifteen years old, and I'm looking for a homestead for the two of us."

The rest was easy.

Such a case about farming? Could plough with the best of them; had studied gardening and chicken raising, and loved both occupations. She would work the land, and her boy, she said, would farm the horses; she had her eye on a likely spot, where friends had looked over for her. She was Thirtieth in line, wasn't she? No one had yielded up his place for her, but a friend had stood in her stead during the night.

With a good look to each other we parted.

The Man Who Knew it all never knew, for he was lost in the crowd.

But now the waiting line became momentarily laxer, and I saw with intense excitement filled the air. Suddenly at the end of the file, stretched for half a block down Sixth street, the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" sang to a new version, floated out across the block.

"We're here, we're here," "We're here because we're here," rang out the words while the crowd laughed back its enjoyment of the humor of the thing.

And then almost without warning, the doors flew open and the first ten men filed in to register their homesteads. Simultaneously a Mounted Policeman could be seen stationed at the door and the crowd hesitated, and the Dominion Land Agent came out to distribute the tickets.

"Line up, line up," ordered the officer on duty, as one by one the men signed their names and received their number.

Out of the first two hundred only two men, one new, one old, were unable to sign their names, which speaks rather well for the class of settlers moving on to the odd sections.

So's it was, and I saw some English girls, Londoners, you could hear with their first words.

"What a dyo! what a dyo!" exclaimed one, "why, I've been here since five this morning. Well, I claim it turns out right, seems like a great country, tho' you can 'heave' it, it isn't all as hold as Henderson."

Blessings on her pretty cherry ribbons! If it were where would be the hope of it?

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon The pageant of the world goes by For you, for you, I pause and cry A Stander-ly

Toronto Saturday Night says: "Hidden away in a personal paragraph recently in the Winnipeg papers was the information that the

Baroness Macdonald's cottage, at Banff, was to be occupied, Sir Ronald that cottage, there is almost no trace of it. Few visitors to the famous summer resort have ever seen the quaint little home, for it is hidden away in the trees near the C.P.R. hotel. It was a gift of the C.P.R. to the Baroness Macdonald, wife of Sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister at that time. It was prepared for the occupancy of Sir John and his wife. The furniture, chosen by Lady Macdonald, was shipped from the east, but was never unpacked, for the old chiefdom was taken suddenly and died. To this day, from the cottage, that furniture has remained in the packing cases in the cottage. Lady Macdonald never visited the cottage since her distinguished husband's death, and never ordered the furniture to be removed, sold or stripped of its coverings. The cottage, in its picturesque hiding place, amongst the trees of the National Park, is now, it is said, to be reopened."

Mr. J. H. Young of Calgary is visiting Mrs. Graydon, 511, Third street.

Mr. W. Craydon left by the C.P.R. for Monday for Toronto to attend the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Mr. William Forbes expects to leave about the first of September for his home in Portland, Maine, for an extended visit. Wetaskiwin Times.

The wedding took place on Sept. 1st at Pembroke, Ont. of Delia Elizabeth Shannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Shannon, of Pembroke, to Mr. Herbert J. Mackie of Lethbridge.

The engagement is announced of Miss Olive Mildred, second daughter of Mrs. William T. Peon, Orangeville, Ont., to Mr. J. A. Aikin, M.A., of the Phoenix, Saskatoon, Sask. The marriage will take place early in September. Toronto Globe.

It seems as if social news is at a positive standstill at present. No one entertaining, no one is apparently thinking of doing so. Ha! the holidays are still away, though schools have started, and preserving and other such interests are very much in order.

During the next few weeks a great deal of settling of new houses, and moving about generally will be a feature of the social world, and after that we may look for the many post-natal receptions, and I have heard but no matter. Why should I tell of half the interesting items I know before they eventuate?

On Friday evening the National Editorial Association of the United States who had spent the day in touring Edmonton and the surrounding country, were entertained by the Board of Trade in the Separate School hall, an informal evening affording the townspeople an opportunity of getting acquainted with the interesting personalities from across the border, while some good speeches were made as well as some that weren't so interesting, and light refreshments were served at the close.

One member with a great deal of pleasure Mr. Diamond's excellent address, Mr. May's crisp little talk, and the reflections and songs of Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Staples.

There have been newspaper parties who came to look us over we can't be faulted for not having had the National Editorial Association will never be reckoned among that number.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowker arrived in Edmonton from Banff on Sept. 1st, and are on pension at Mrs. Rhoads for the present.

Mrs. S. B. Marriott, who has been visiting her son, Mr. Guy Marriott, of Strathearn, for a few months past, and who has been visiting her great many friends during her stay in that pretty town, leaves at the present week-end for Humboldt, en route to visit her son Mr. Harold Marriott, of Montreal. During the past week she was the raison d'être of a number of enjoyable luncheons and several charming teas.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardee are expected home from their holidays at the end of the week or the beginning of next.

Miss Marjorie Brown has returned from a pleasant holiday spent at Bowen Island, Vancouver and Calgary.

I hear that Mrs. Guy Marriott is to receive for the first time since her marriage at her mother's, Mrs. Strathcona very shortly. Mrs. Sydney Woods assisting.

Mrs. H. C. Wilson, who was visiting Mrs. D. L. Scott at Cooking Lake last week, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Frank Sommerville is visiting Mrs. J. H. Morris at Cooking Lake.

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Miss Marjorie Brown has returned from a pleasant holiday spent at Bowen Island, Vancouver and Calgary.

I hear that Mrs. Guy Marriott is to receive for the first time since her marriage at her mother's, Mrs. Strathcona very shortly. Mrs. Sydney Woods assisting.

Mrs. H. C. Wilson, who was visiting Mrs. D. L. Scott at Cooking Lake last week, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Frank Sommerville is visiting Mrs. J. H. Morris at Cooking Lake.

Dr. A. A. Wilson has returned from a five weeks' visit to his home in the east.

New. New. New

Fall Models crowding daily into the Ready-To-Wear Department

New Suits, New Skirts, New Coats, New Waists.

Anyone with a desire to become acquainted with the Fall Styles, and to see for themselves to what extent the Directorate revival has influenced the designs, may easily do so now. A visit to our Ready-To-Wear Department that's all. New models everywhere. You are welcome to watch preparations for the Fall campaign. There will be many interesting features.

THE ACME CO., LTD.

CORNER JASPER AVENUE AND SECOND STREET

NEW STOCK OF Cut Flowers

NOW COMING ON IN EXCELLENT QUALITY

ROSES \$1 to \$2 per doz. CARNATIONS \$1 " " "

Ramsay's Greenhouses

PHONE 1292

MILLINERY OPENING

MISS ELMER wishes to announce her Fall Millinery Opening which takes place THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, September 10th, 11th and 12th. The ladies of Edmonton and vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

MISS ELMER 324 Jasper Avenue, East

Special Offer

One Skirt

to be colored, and we will clean, dye, finish and deliver same for the special low price of 50c.

Only one skirt from each party at that price. We want you to do this in order that you may see our superior work. We do. Call write or phone 1292 and our wagon will call. This special offer expires 6 p.m., September 12th.

Edmonton Pantorium & Dye Works 406 Fraser Avenue Carl Hennington